

confident Dent could not muster sufficient votes to beat conscription.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear on wavering members. It will continue until the end of the debate, probably Wednesday, when the administration hopes to have all uncertain opponents whipped into line.

The senate fight is not so bitter. It appeared certain the draft program would ultimately pass in the upper house.

President Wilson was in closest touch with every move. His intimate advisers were said to be positive conscription would win.

A group of progressives gave added strength to the president's forces when they endorsed a number of administration measures, including the draft.

The big bond issue, which will provide the sinews of war for America's first armies in the field and for the work of training recruits, is about ready for sale. Sec'y. of the Treasury McAdoo plans to utilize offers of advertising to awaken the people to the fact that this huge sum must be raised to insure the defeat of the kaiser and release America's forces for the battle lines.

An amendment to the administration conscription bill resigned to permit Theodore Roosevelt to recruit and take a division of volunteers to France is to be offered in the senate today by Senator Harding.

#### ALLIES WANT FOOD FROM U. S., BALFOUR TELLS WILSON

Washington, April 23.—What the allies want from the United States more than anything else is food.

This vital fact emerged above all others from the trappings of diplomatic courtesy attending the initial reception here today of Foreign Sec'y Arthur J. Balfour and the British com'n by Pres. Wilson and other American officials.

While the day was apparently given over principally to surface cour-

tesies and diplomatic greetings, the various experts of both England and America plunged at once into the consideration of the vital problems of shipping, munitions, finance, military and naval affairs confronting the allies since the United States has declared itself in.

There is no "immediate concern regarding sending of troops to Europe," it was officially stated.

Balfour conferred with Pres. Wilson. President Cunliffe of the Bank of England conferred with Treasury Sec'y McAdoo.

Naval experts of both nations met with Sec'y Daniels.

Military experts talked with Sec'y Baker.

Shipping and trade advisers with their corps of statistical and market experts got down to details immediately with commerce dep't officials.

It was pooling of British brain and bitter war experiences with American wealth and resourcefulness.

But it was made clear by a high official of the commission that the thought uppermost in the minds of the British representatives is:

"The allies must have food."

"I wish to make it plain," said this spokesman, "that we are not here to tell you what you must do.

"We have our own ideas as to how you can best help, but we come equipped with facts, to tell you what mistakes we made.

"The allies' greatest problems—and the one which you can best aid our allied cause by helping solve—is that of food—which involves that of shipping.

"Please remember that there is no British food problem, no French food problem, nor Italian nor Russian food problem. It is all one great question. At a recent allied conference the allied government agreed to pool their food supplies.

"While England is not short of food and probably could get along if she had only herself to consider, all is not well with France and Italy.